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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

9 || JOSEPH COPPOLA.

Petitioner.

11 | VS.

12 || DAVID J. EBBERT, et al.,

## 13 || Respondents.

Case No. 2:16-cv-01365-GMN-NJK

## ORDER

15 Before the court is a document titled:

**FIRST AMENDMENT BILL OF COMPLAINT FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES IN  
THE NATURE OF WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AD SUBJICIENDUM**

Take notice: This is not a 28 U.S.C. § 2255 or 2241!

Petitioner is in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. He was a defendant in a criminal action before this court, United States v. Coppola, Case No. 2:03-cr-00010-LRH-PAL. He was convicted of two counts of bank robbery. He appealed, and the court of appeals affirmed. He filed a motion attacking his sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. This court denied the motion and denied a certificate of appealability. Petitioner filed a late notice of appeal that the court determined was timely. The court of appeals denied a certificate of appealability.

Petitioner alleges that the judgment of conviction in United States v. Coppola is not valid.

26 As a general rule, a federal prisoner challenging the validity of his sentence may not file a petition  
27 for a writ of habeas corpus, but must instead file a motion in the sentencing court. 28 U.S.C.

1   § 2255(e). Section 2255 has an exception to this rule, known as the “savings clause,” when the  
 2 relief that it provides would be inadequate or ineffective. Id.

3       If the prisoner is not attacking the validity of his sentence, but instead the manner of the  
 4 sentence’s execution, then § 2255 does not provide adequate or effective relief, and a habeas corpus  
 5 petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 would be appropriate. See United States v. Giddings, 740  
 6 F.2d 770, 772 (9th Cir. 1984); see also Ridenour v. United States, 446 F.2d 57 (9th Cir. 1971).  
 7 Additionally, this “escape hatch” is available for “a federal prisoner who is ‘actually innocent’ of the  
 8 crime of conviction, but who never has had ‘an unobstructed procedural shot’ at presenting a claim  
 9 of innocence.” Lorentsen v. Hood, 223 F.3d 950, 954 (9th Cir. 2000).

10      Petitioner’s allegations have nothing to do with the manner in which his sentence is  
 11 executed. Instead, among other arguments, he argues that the court lacked jurisdiction to hear his  
 12 criminal case. All of his claims address the validity of his sentence. Petitioner needs to raise them  
 13 in a § 2255 motion.

14      The court will not construe the complaint as a § 2255 motion. Setting aside petitioner’s  
 15 protestations that this is not a § 2255 motion, he already has pursued a § 2255 motion in his criminal  
 16 case. He would need to obtain authorization from the court of appeals before filing another § 2255  
 17 motion. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h). Petitioner has not obtained such authorization. He has not presented  
 18 any arguments why he should be given authorization. The court sees no need to transfer further this  
 19 action to the court of appeals. Instead, the court will dismiss the action.

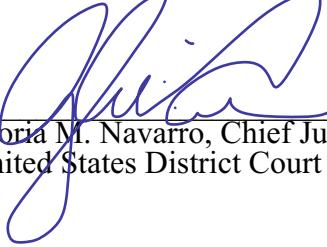
20      Reasonable jurists would not find the court’s conclusion to be debatable or wrong, and the  
 21 court will not issue a certificate of appealability.

22      IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that this action is **DISMISSED**. The clerk of the court  
 23 shall enter judgment accordingly and close this action.

24      IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a certificate of appealability is **DENIED**.

25      DATED: August 4, 2016

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Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge  
 United States District Court